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[nov 28—dtf]

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ap 16—tf

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white and red; also Oreme D'Annis, Vanille, Orange,
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On the left hand as you enter the Car House going west; on the right going east, only ten feet from the Depot.

Ar No danger of being left, as the cars remain here thirty minutes for passengers to dine. Efficient and trusty waiters always at hand on the arrival of each train to attend to bagted to their care.
MEALS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

N. B.—The proprietors' efforts will always be to please their guests. Having eight years' experience both East and West, they feel confident that all will be satisfied, and solici he patronage of the public. jan 17— B. A. CLARK & CO.

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to the CURE of all CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, for rendering the harthest skin delicately WHITE, SMOOTH and
SOFT—removing SALLOWNESS, PIMPLES, TAN, FRECKLES, SUNBURNS and REDNESS OF THE SKIN. For
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jan 19—
Bookseller, 7th st.

NONPARIEL Capers, Capottes, French Olives, just received and for sale by JOHN B. KIBBAY & CO., dec 22—12w No. 5, opp. Centre Market.

BAILROAD CONVENTION. We would call the attention of the public generally, and especially of all persons immediately interested in Railroads, to the Circular to the Presidents of Railroad Companies from the committee of the meeting held in this city on the 3d inst. We understand that the meeting adjourned until the first Tuesday in March, that the great convention to be held at New Orleans on the first Monday in January may act upon the the first Monday in January may act upon the proposed modification of the laws regulating mail contracts. It is hoped that the adjourned meeting will be fully attended, and that Railroad Companies who cannot conveniently send delegates will authorize their members of Congress or some one else to represent them.

[Circular.] Washington City, Dec. 10, 1851. Sin: By the enclosed proceedings of a meeting held in this city on the 3d instant, it was made the duty of the undersigned as a committee to correspond with the several railroad com-panies in the United States, and to report to an adjourned meeting, to be held in this city on the first Tuesday in March next, to consider a proposition to petition Congress for a change in the law regulating mail contracts, so as to enable the Post Office Department to deliver to railroad com-panies United States five per cent. coupon bonds, upon permanent contracts for carrying the mail, to an amount the interest upon which, at five per cent., would be equal to the payments to be made under existing laws; and they therefore respect fully call the attention of your company to the subject, and invite your co-operation. They greatly prefer that you should send delegates to the adjourned meeting; for the opinions expressed by a convention of practical men, representing so much wealth, enterprise, and intelligence, will command, as they will deserve, the confidence and respect of Congress, and thus promote the adop-tion of such details as may be agreed upon in convention; but if it should not be convenient to send delegates, we would ask your company to submit, through us, your wishes and opinions upon the main proposition, and upon the details connected therewith.

It is well known that many persons are opposed to internal improvements by the general government—some denying the power of Congress to make appropriations for that object; others fear-ing that the exercise of such power would lead to combinations resulting in partial and unjust legislation. It will be seen that the proposition under consideration is free from these objections. It asks no appropriation of money in aid of the construction of railroads. The contracts will be restricted to the service which the several railroad companies are in condition to execute when

the payments are made.

It is true that the proposed modification of the laws regulating mail contracts will give similar payments pro rata, as new roads are made and as old ones are extended, and will so far increase The same effect, although to a less extent, re sults from existing laws, and surely it cannot be urged as a valid objection to the proposed change that it will aid in the extension of the railros system. We claim as a merit, that the proposed modification will aid in extending the system by giving greater value to railroad investments. Under existing laws contracts are made for four years, and the payments are continued, if not increased ad infinitum. Under the proposed modification the contracts will be made, giving the United States the perpetual use of railroads; and the rate of compensation is so reduced that, at the end of thirty-three years, the payments will cease, and the department will forever thereafter have the use of such railroad free of all charge.

It is objected that old routes may be super-seded by new ones, and the present service so diminished as to render it inexpedient to make permanent contracts at the rates proposed. It has also been objected that railroads now in use may be discontinued, and that such railroad companies cannot protect the department from loss We answer these objections by assuming that the contracts will be made by a board appointed for that purpose, and that no contracts will be given unless that board be fully satisfied that mail service adequate to the payments will be amply secured to the United States.

We desire to obtain the views of your company upon these and all other matters of detail, and respectfully ask of you to furnish us such statistics as will enable us to submit to the convention and to Congress a statement showing the comparative increase or diminution, as the case may be, of the mail service performed by your company-the past, and probable future increase of the weight of mails carried over the route of your road. And in this connexion we wish to learn what, in your opinion, will be the probable increased weight of the mails, if newspapers and

periodicals are sent free of postage.

We wish you also to state what is the present current price of your shares, what rate of dividend does your company now pay, and what dividend could you pay under a contract such as we

propose.

The committee venture to invite the co-operation of the railroad convention to be held in New Orleans on the first Monday of January, and that the newspapers in the South and West will urge upon all those who are interested in railroads or in the extension of the system a favorable consideration of the measure proposed, and the ne-cessity of prompt and efficient co-operation. In behalf of the committee,

DUFF GREEN, Chairman.

Proceedings of a Meeting held in Washington City on the 3d December, 1851.

At a meeting of gentlemen, assembled, at the request of Gen. Duff Green, to consider a project for modifying the existing laws regulating the letting of mails to railroad cor-

porations— Gen. Morton, of Florida, was chosen president, and Albert Smith, of Maine, secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Gen. Green in explanation of his proposition; after which, a desultory conversation was held by all the gentlemen present, and the following

was held by all the gentience present and the resolution was adopted:
"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, with authority to correspond with the several railroad companies in the United States upon the subject of an application to Congress for a change in the mode of compensation for transporting the mails on railroads, and to digest a plan, to be submitted to a meeting to be hereafter convened by the

aid committee."

Mr. Blunt, of Florida, Albert Smith, of Maine, Robert H. Gallaber and Col. Fontaine, of Virginia, were chosen said committee.

Voted, that the meeting be adjourned.

ALBERT SMITH, Becretary.

Office of Correspondence,

A LL persons having business in the city of Washington are informed that the undersigned has established here an OFFICE OF CORRESPONDENCE, for the purpose of given ing any information desired by any person in any part of the world. No business, whether public or private, if of an honorable character, will be excluded from the correspondin any business they may have before Congress, in the pu sional or other aid is necessary, the best will be proc

The undersigned will regard all matters o nim in connexion with this office as sacredly confidential and will, by himself and through such agents as it may be necessary for him to employ, use every possible precaution

to preserve them inviolate.

Every letter of inquiry must contain a fee of five dollars which will generally be the only remuneration required but should it not compensate for the service to be rendered the proper amount will be stated in a satisfactory letter in

reply.

*** Address, (postage prepaid,)

THOMAS C. CONNOLLY, Office of Correspondence, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 16, 1852.

Mr. Thomas C. Connolly is known to us as a worthy citi sen, as a gentleman of intelligence, and as a clear, accurat and ready writer; and we regard him as eminently qualified for the able, prompt, and faithful performance of the useful OFFICE OF CORRESPONDENCE. RICHARD WALLACH,

[U. S. Marshal for the District of Columbia.] WALTER LENOX, [Mayor of Washington City.] JO. GALES,

R. W. LATHAM, Intel. Repub. & Union—Tu. Th. & Sat. if 6m.

THOMPSON'S SKY-LIGHT DAGUERREAN GALLERY!

EANE & TUCKER'S BUILDING,
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HIB subscriber would respectfully inform the ladies a
gentlemen of Washington and vicinity, that he l
end the above rooms for the purpose of taking the li
ses of all who may wish to favor him with a call. He l
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BEST GALLERY IN THE CITY.

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BEST GALLERY IN THE CITY.

And from his long experience as proprietor of several galleries in New York city, he is confident that his work cannot be excelled by any one. He will give his personal attention to each picture, and will suffer no one to go away dissatisfied. His apparatus is entirely new, and possesses all the latest improvements, having one of the most artistically arranged SKY-LIGHTS in the country.

All lie is willing to guaranty satisfaction or no sale. A large assortment of fancy cases constantly on hand and for sale at reasonable rates.

Post-mortem cases promptly attended to.

jan 21—1y

E. C. THOMPSON.

jan 21—1y

WILLIAM WALL,

Merchant Tailor and Dealer in Ready-made Clothing, Pennsylvania Acenue, ten doors west of 9th street, and next to M. Shank's's Iron Building.

WOULD respectfully invite the citizens and strangers of the District to his large and elegant assortment of fine and superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of every desirable style and quality, which he will be pleased to make to order at the shortest notice, and in superior style of workmanship.

LAW NOTICE. Richard M. Young & J. McNeale Latham, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Will practise in the Supreme Court of the United States
the several Courts of the District of Columbia.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Washington,
December 31, 1851.

PROPOSALS, in writing, will be received at thi
office up to the lat day of February next, inclusive, for
sinking Pumps, Hydrants, Logs for conveying water, and
for sinking Wells, including all necessary flatesials are
workmanebly, in digging, laying, fixing, and completing, in
the best manner, and for keeping the same in perfect repai
for constant use, for the term of two years, commencing of
the lat day of April, 1852, agreeably to the following specificions:

ons:

FOR WELLS.

Digging and walling wells, including materials and acyling the dirt, per foot, lineal.

Cleaning out wells, each. Sinking old wells deeper, per foot.

Taking out old walls, and putting in same, per foot.

Cases of eight feet length, per foot.

Cases of more than eight feet length, per foot.

Covering new walls, including materials. Paving new wells, including brick and pump stone. Opening old wells, and covering same with old materia

opening old wells, and covering same with new timber.
FOR PUMPS.
Keeping the pumps in repair, viz: stopping all leak. & hen it can be done without taking out the pump, each. Taking out and putting in old pumps, each.
Making new joints in old logs.
New logs put in old pumps, each.
New boxes and spouts in old pumps, each.
New pumps, per foot.
Boxes and spouts for new pumps, each.

Copper chambers for pumps.
FOR HYDRANTS. Keeping the hydrants in repair, viz: stopping all leak &c., all new valves and spouts, repairing the old ones, ar repairing the old irons belonging to them, when it can id one without taking the hydrant out, each.

Spouts for hydrants, each. Spout stones for hydrants, each. Painting purposes Spout stones for nydrants, each.
Painting pumps and hydrants, each.
IRON WORK.
Handles, axles, plates, bands and repairs, per lb.
Spout and lower box-irons for pumps, each.
New joints to old spears.

New spout and valve irons for hydrants.
WALTER LENOX, Mayor.

The Mayor reserves the privilege of dividing the city into two districts, and of giving the iowest competent bidder the choice of districts, and to the next lowest the other.

REMOVAL.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE Subscriber, intending to remove from his present place of business to a more, commedious store, offers for sale upwards of \$3,000 worth of goods, at greatly reduced prices, until the 15th of February.

Persons in want of goods in my line will find it to their advantage to call on me before purchasing elsewhere.

JAS. T. LLOYD,

Dealer in Fruits, Wines, Liquors, Olgars, Comestibles, &c., Pa avenue, three doors east of 15th street.

jun 14—tr. [Wash. News.]

IMPORTANT TO THE DEAF.

IMPORTANT TO THE DEAP.

DOCTOR HARTLY, AURIST, from the Ear Infirmery, 199 Arch street, Philadelphia, begs to announce his return to this city for a few days. The number and importance of the cases under his care, on his recent visit, and the graffying amount of success which attended his treatment, have induced him to expedite his return. His stay here will depend much upon circumstances; and it will be advisable for those who wish to consult him to make arrearly call. Residence over Myerc's Dry-goods store, between 9th and 10th streets, Pennsylvania avenue. Consultation and examination fee, \$1.

A letter on any business, addressed to this office, and e closing a fee of fice dollars, will procure a satisfactory repl Repeaters.—R. Wallach, U. S. Marshat; W. Leno Mayor; Jo. Gales, of the "Intelligencer;" R. W. Lathat Banker. Address T. C. CONNOLLY, Office of Correspondence, Washington, D. C. #8" EDITORS who place the above notice, with this note mong the business cards in their columns, may at all time ommand the services of this office.

jan 22-Warranted Bay Water! Warranted Bay Water!

WARRANTED to me to be the best article in the New York market. Price low.

Jan 5--- [Wash. News.] Seventh street.

FANCY PAPER HEADQUARTERS!

PHALON'S CHEMICAL HAIR INVIGORATOR, to prevent Baldness, and
to restore the hair that has failen off or become thin, and to
CURE EFFECTULLY SCURF OF DANDRUFF—price 50 cents.
VELON'S MAGIC HAIR OIL, for the promotion of the
LUXURIANT GROWTS and BEAUTY, the PRESERVATION and RESTORATION, of the HAIR—price 25 cents.

These articles are searranted to pire satisfuction,
For sale by
jan 19—
7th st., opp. Odd-Fellows' Hall.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

MOUNT VESUVIUS AND ITS ERUPTIONS. Boston, January 1, 1852.

To the Editor of the Evening Transcript : Having visited M. Sattler's Cosmoramas, and been greatly pleased with the truth of his-delineations and the finish of his drawings, I was induced to refer to my journal of 1834, describirg my ascent upon Mount Vesuvius, during the eruption, which he has presented in the series now open. Understanding that it might do him some good service, if I should testify to his accuracy and taste in this particular, I send you the journal, as written the day after my visit, assuring you that it was written in traveller's haste, and has but this to recommend it, namely, that it is true.

Faithfully, yours, CHARLES BROOKS.

NAPLES, Febuary 14, 1834. Yesterday, in company with three ladies and one gentleman—all Jews—I ascended Mount Vesuvius. At 12 o'clock I left Naples with these intelligent and interesting companions, driving over Herculaneum and stopping at Re-sina, at the house of "Salvatore Madonna," the celebrated Cicerone of the mountain. No sooner had we entered his house than lo! a rush of mules and donkeys filled his yard, each owner clamorously entreating us to select his as the best. So closely had they crowded round the door, that nothing but their heads and saddles could be seen. Never did a flock of sheep in Brighton stalls stand closer. We told our Cicerone to provide every accommodation, and free us from these importunities. Every bar-

gain in this region seems to be a quarrel.

Girt and road-ready, and the five best animals having been selected, we were all en route with commendable despatch, each owner going with his animal to apply the cruel stimulus of blows, according to the bribes of the rider. Marching in single file, we made quite a show; for we were thirty-six persons in all—twelve servants and porters—and twenty-four men for the ladies. A soldier, with a loaded rifle, was all the guard we needed. Accompanied and sometimes surrounded by this ragged retinue, murdering the English language and also the Italian, we immediately left the street, opposite Fontana di Resina, and struck into the path which ends at the crater. The road for a mile was wide, though filled with broken lava, much resembling the refuse deposits which black-smiths throw out of their forges. The dust, the fields, the walls, everything was lava. The ascent for two miles was about as steep as Park street, in Boston.

On each side of this road were vineyards, extending for miles, and showing remarkable luxuriance. Here is produced that far-famed wine, "Lachrymæ Christi," (Tears of Christ.) I asked a vine dresser, who was among vines which he had planted upon the lava of a recent irruption, how he dared to live and plant in such a place. He answered, "I've never been killed yet; and if my farm is not covered with liquid lava oftener than once in seven years, I can de better here than others down the mountain." Having seven miles to ride on mules and donkeys, that never trot, we hurried their walk, and began to come to some ascents so precipitous that I found it labor to keep upon my saddle. The sure-footedness of the ass is proverbial, and it surprised us continually; for he carried us safely over crags and by the edge of precipices, at the sight of which my blood rushed in fevers through my veins. All that he waywise Longears. At the end of two miles. the vineyards ceased and the track narrowed We came soon to deep ravines, with walls of lava from fifty to one hundred feet high, pushing out in every irregularity of strata and queerness of angle. Now we paced the edge of a mountain steep, and now, in ten minutes afterwards, sallied forth upon the top of a narrow bank, in view of half the surrounding country. Our path was so winding that we seldom saw whole of our party. We liked Salvatore much, for he watched us as closely as the sheriff does the criminals he is leading to prison. Half way up the mountain, sat on lava, amid thousands of its dark and frowning acres, stands the lava Hermitage, a small two-storied house, whose whitewashed exterior made it look from a distance like a lump of chalk on a heap of coal. Here we must rest for half an hour. We went to the second story, and there found a large room and the book in which each traveller writes his name and something more. A kind-hearted monk served us with bread. butter, grapes, and genuine "Lachrymæ Chris ti." I was curious to see how my Jewish friends would manage to take, from the hands of a Christian professor, wine bearing such a name. They despatched a bottle very quickly, and

asked no questions for conscience sake. After leaving the Hermitage, the way became more steep and ragged. We soon came to the hills made by the lava of 1832. The lava laid in ridges, and something like wind-rows, as if it had been rolled up as the sea rolls its waves, each wave coming a little short of the last, and there stopped and petrified. Acres of these appearances presented them-selves; then succeeded small tumuli, evidently hove up by the throes of the ebbing and flow ing ocean within. Over aside, and around these angular and bristly heaps, our indistinct path laid. In some places the lava seems to have been cooled at the moment when the force below had lifted it to its highest point. This lava is as hard as the cast-off clinkers of a blacksmith's furnace. The lava mixed with pebbles is softer, the honeycomb is softer still, and that in the form of ashes is lightest of all. have specimens of each. When a mile from the Hermitage, the air became cold, and soon it began to snow. Strange contrast, this, to the temperature of Naples, where we found a topcoat needless. I now had on a thick surtout. and yet was cold. The outline of the moun- flame. tain now presented itself favorably, though not so favorably as from Virgil's tomb, where the We now came into a district perfectly yellow. unbroken sides of the huge cone are one of the world's wonders. We could see the width of ered many specimens, and gave them to my the crater of A. D. 79, when the whole top of servant. Going still south, we arrived at the the mountain was taken off, and when Pom- largest seam yet discovered. Descending a

ust belching forth volumes of smoke, fire, and lava.

We soon reached a resting place, the edge of the crater of A. D. 79, over whose surface of a mile in width were seen issues of brimstone smoke through innumerable small crevices. But our eyes were fastened upon the cruptions from the main crater. This crater is a mile n diameter. We approached the cone, which t has made for itself, and were about 80 rods distant from the upper edge of the mouth, and here the fiery missiles thrown into the air came rolling down the cone till they reached our very feet. The eruptions were on this wise. A deep groaning thunder rolls within the body of the mountain; immediately after this there issues from the crater a globe of white, ashes-colored smoke, as from the mouths of ten thousand cannons mingled into one. This cloud of smoke has not risen more than fifty or a hundred feet, when lo! shoots up a blast of stones red hot from the boiling cauldron, most of them weighing less than fifty pounds, yet many weighing from one and two to even five hundred Their projectile force is such as to end them six hundred feet into the air, yet seldom in the same direction. Their velocity is so great that they could be distinctly seen cleaving the smoke in their upward way, like arrows through a mist. Having mounted far into the clear sky, they fell. Yes, they fell with a speed which such high bodies gain; some, back into the burning ocean whence they came, but many upon the sides of the cone, far from its apex, and there striking the black, hard lava and beds of blackened ashes, rolled to the bottom where we stood, retaining their full redness to their journey's end. I stood trembling in mute wonder before the awful sublimity. When the shower fell on our part of the cone, its sides for a mile each way appeared alive with liquid fire. Every five or six minutes was repeated this shower of fire-balls. Night came on; and what added a terrific grandeur to the scene was the premature darkness caused by the overhanging clouds of smoke. At times these clouds are so dense as to shut out the sun, and make a Vesuvian night even in the full blaze of day. I felt that horror striking, chilly gloom which we sometimes experience just be-

fore a dreadful thunder storm At the intervals between the spasmodic heavings of the mountain, an awful and religious stillness reigns everywhere. A harsh word would seem a profanation in the presence of such a power. A solemn awe penetrated my inmost soul, as the place trembled by the all-active energy of God. We were silent, and seemed, like Moses, smitten down by the overpowering sublimity of the scene. To what ut-ter nothingness does man feel himself reduced, when he is shaken by that Power which he knows can rend the earth asunder. We now asks of you is to sit quietly and let him alone. realized that we were in the dwelling-place of power, and that here Nature spoke to our hearts with a divine emphasis. To the last hour of my recorded time, will these sounds vibrate on

But I am not going to preach, like a volcano. or to make this journal a pillar of fire-so, to my narrative. After watching these convulsions of the mountain and these discharges of the crater we began to examine the region around us, and saw spread before and on each side hundreds of acres of lava, lying in broken masses, somewhat resembling the confusion of rocks on the sea shore at Cohasset. We began to walk over these crags, and soon found their warmth penetrating our feet. I could not bear my hand on the lava over which we were treading. It was the lava of last year; we were in the old crater of 79, and but a thin crust of petrified scorize kept us from sinking into the iquid lake of fire below. On we went; and the sulphurous smoke, issuing from the open seams under our feet, almost suffocated us. About sixty rods from our last starting-place. going south, we came to a seam up to which the red lava rushed at every heave of the mountain. I wished to watch this. Standing over it. I had to wait but two minutes. The growling thunder announced the convulsion. that moment the ocean of fire within rose, and it thrust the smoke through the seam with a

violent hissing noise, exactly like that made by the escape of steam from an engine. Immediately came the melted lava, and I concluded that I was too near to a hot place. The soles of my boots began to curl, and one of our ladies fainted. The sulphurous vapors had taken the colors out of the dresses of our rich Jewesses and never did ladies look more streaked and speckled! On we went, and soon came to many these seams, or cracks, which ran up and down the mountain for a mile or more. I put my stick into many of them, and at each time it took fire. When the sulphur issued from them, in yellowish smoke, they seemed like so many belts of parallel longitudinal lines. I watched the heaving pulsations of the living mass with some anxiety. These seams or openings show, like arteries, the moments of convulsion within, and keep time with every spasm of the pile. The heat was so great that, as I looked over the surrounding acres, the air had that trembling quiver and wavy uprising which is seen over a highly heated stove. I felt as if the whole region might burst into a brimstone Nevertheless, on we went : Salvatore ahead

pen, Herculaneum, and Stabia, were destroyed.

Our mules trod safely, and we threaded the narrow and broken path, occasionally stopping in hole in the side of the mountain! We were to take a survey of the city and its beautiful now nearly a mile below the top of the crater; bay, which now seemed to lie at our feet. At 3 yet here on the side of the volcano there was o'clock we arrived at the place (five miles from a hole, from four to six feet wide, and as many our carriage) where our donkeys and mules deep, opened into the terrific caverns beneath. were to be left, and we gentlemen were to The mountain seemed to have been tapped at climb, and the ladies were to be taken by this place, and red-hot lava ran out of the hole "chaises à-porteurs." A chair is fastened to about as fast as tar runs from a cask. Its time i

comfortably seated, and carry her up the moun- could withstand the heat and brimstone only tain, two men before her and two behind; at each fifty rods, the four men give place to four fresh ones. Our three ladies, perched upon the shoulders of their porters, made laughable contrast with us gentlemen, whose mode of ascent was very different. My guide put his donkey's bridle over his head and breast, and then gave thereins to me, and with these in my left hand, and a long white-oak Vesuvian cane in my right, I began to ascend. The steepness seemed to increase. Deep snow, covered with black in, besides affording only a doubtful foothold to the sinking climber. For once, I thanked Heaven that I was not fat. "How hard to climb the steep ascent!" I truly thought that tain, two men before her and two behind; at by gettting to the windward. This stream of climb the steep ascent!" I truly thought that my knees would separate at their joints. For nearly two miles we had this labor, when all exhaustion seemed to vanish at the sudden opening of the next cone, where the crater was friends in America as my first workings in the table in the sudden of the next cone, where the crater was friends in America as my first workings in the table in the sudden of the next cone, where the crater was friends in America as my first workings in the sudden of the next cone, where the crater was friends in America as my first workings in the sudden of the next cone, where the crater was friends in America as my first workings in the sudden of the next cone, where the crater was friends in America as my first workings in the sudden of the next cone, where the crater was friends in America as my first workings in the sudden of the next cone, where the crater was friends in America as my first workings in the sudden of the next cone, where the crater was friends in the sudden of the next cone, where the crater was friends in the sudden of the next cone, where the crater was friends in the sudden of the next cone, where the crater was friends in the sudden of the next cone, where the crater was friends in the sudden of the next cone, where the crater was friends in the sudden of the next cone, where the crater was friends in the sudden of the next cone, where the crater was friends in the sudden of the next cone, where the crater was friends in the sudden of the next cone, where the crater was friends in the sudden of the next cone, where the crater was friends in the sudden of the next cone, where the crater was friends in the sudden of the next cone, where the crater was friends in the sudden of the next cone, where the crater was friends in the sudden of the next cone, where the crater was friends in the sudden of the next cone, where the crater was friends in the sudden of the next cone, where the crater was friends in the sudden of the next cone, where the crater was friends in the

As night came on, the fiery missiles of the crater glowed upon us from the sky. A night on Vesuvius during an eruption! Who can describe it? I shall not try. We now began to think of descending. It took us long to reach the place of our first resting. The bay was just visible, the lighthouses revealed localities, and the lamps of the city shed a faint glow over Naples. Arrived at the edge of the steep declivity, we began to descend; and we found gravitation, which had been so unwilling to help us up, much too eager now to help us down. Our ladies were obliged to walk, and two of them fell, spite of belts and bridles. Arriving at our mule-station, much the worse for wear, we called the roll, then mounted our mules, and started with a song, thirty Italian voices in a chorus. "Take care, Mr. Longears, how you step; I feel a personal interest in all your ways." My donkey did nobly! for I took a letter to Salvatore. Having gone a mile, our guide asked us to turn round, when lo! we heard faintly the thunder of the volcano, then came the smoke, and then the balls of fire. The lightning flashes were vivid in the extreme; and the moon could do little in dimming the splendor. The three streams from the spiracles appeared like fiery belts upon the black surface of the mountain. Salvatore explained all, and we had not a few questions to ask. The view of so much fire, in the night, and under overhanging clouds, was worth a journey from America. We reached the Hermitage; and the refresh-

ments, furnished by whatever hand and called by whatever names, we readily accepted and speedily appropriated. For the first time we began to feel weary. And now we are again mounted; and lo! torches are seen whisking about us on every side. These mountain torches are made of rope, saturated with tar and oil, and are about five feet long and three inches in diameter. Our ragamuffin retinue begun to wave their torches and sing their Vesuvian choruses. The shifting lights and shadows among the craggy cliffs of old lava made this part of our journey quite agreeable. At last, Resina hove in sight; and turning round once more to take a last view of the awful grandeur of the mountain, we bade it farewell, and soon found ourselves in the house of the intelligent and faithful Salvatore. During our ride of five miles in our carriage, we discussed the subject of volcanoes, and supposed them to be safety-valves scattered over a region which, but for them, would be continually riven by devouring earthquakes. They preserve the needed equi-librium, and may be considered as thermometers, indicating the degrees of heat which must be released from the great steam reservoirs below. Etna and Vesuvius have never been known to erupt at the same time. The present crater was measured abour a year ago, when all was quiet, and found to be twelve hundred feet deep! Think, then, of the power that could throw up from such an abyss, ten or twenty thousand stones at once, some of which weighed five hundred pounds! Happy were we to reach our lodgings, and most happy to have seen Vesuvius during the night and the day, amidst one of its grandest eruptions. It has, in one sense, been a religious pilgrimage to me; for, many times was my soul lifted in fresh adoration to that great Being, who "look-eth upon the earth, and it trembleth; who toucheth the hills, and they smoke."

TOM CORWIN AND THE STAGE DRIVER -Gov. Corwin, on his way to Washington in the stage some years ago, dropped his hat out of the stage window; as the out to the driver to stop, but the stage went on to the watering place, some miles, at a rapid rate. When the stage stopped, Corwin jumped out bare-headed, stepped up to the driver, who was a large, powerful man, laid his hand upon his shoulder, and remarked: "You refused to stop the stage when my hat fell off, and now you have to take a thrashing before you leave here." The driver turned his head, and provokingly remarked: "That is a game that two can play at." Corwin's reply was just what might be expected from him. Smiling in the face of the dirver, and bowing with one of his peculiar bows, he replied, "Thank you, sir; thank you, sir; that idea had never occurred to me;" and turning round, stepped into the stage, and closed the door. The new driver took his seat, and the stage drove on.

Do you Honor your Parents ?- I knew a little boy at school, whose father was dead. He was one day writing from the copy, "Honor thy father and thy mother." He wrote a few lines, and then laid down his pen and began to weep. He began again, wrote on a few lines more but his memory was at work, recalling to his mind the happy days he had passed with his dear father, and he wept anew. He could not get on, but sobbed aloud. "What is the matter, my boy !" said the teacher, Oh Mr. I cannot write this copy; my father is dead! Please give me another page, and cut this leaf out. I cannot write it."

MAL GEN. SCOTT called upon the Magyar hief on New Year's day. While there, General Cass came in, and going up to General Scott, said-"Well, General, are you prepared lead a hundred thousand brave Am o Hungary, to assist our friend the Governor? Sir," replied General Scott, drawing himself up to the height of his stately person, "I am prepared to lead my countrymen wherever ongress directs me to go." This answer was that of a true American and worthy "the hero of a hundred battles."—VI. Family Gazette.

AUSTRIAN AMNESTY.-It is announced that the Austrian Government have granted an amnesty, which includes many Hungarian personages who have always been in discord with Kossuth. Among these is mentioned Count Batthyany, who has resided for some time in Paris, where he enjoys much consider-